DOG STIRRING INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF AN AMERI-CAN ADMIRAL-HIS RECORD DURING THE WAR-EARLY DAYS IN THE NAVY-HIS

HOME IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL Washington, April 1 (Special).-It is unfortunate that in official history so much of interest must of necessity be left out. When it was the fashion to write voluminous diaries this was not so regrettable. The autobiographics of heroes supplied the century this custom has quite gone out of fashion, and many interesting incidents that would adorn history are lost. It is, after all, the lives of the great men, the personal parts they played, that are the most inspiring, the most inducive to patriotism. The story of Thermopylae, of Quintus Curtius's jump into the chasm, Horatio at the bridge, and the cup of cold water that the sorely wounded Sydney gave the dying soldier because "Thy need is greater than mine," will live always and be moral

inspirations through all ages.

There are in Washington any number of heroes of the Civil War, but we are not hero-worshippers, and these men live quietly and undisturbed, save occasionally they are sought out by newspaper thes in search of paragraphs. "Among all of us is more interesting than 'Fighting Tom Stevens,' '6ald a retired naval officer recently. This name, which brings up violent scenes of battle, of shot and shell and desperate action, hardly seems to fit the gentle, quiet man, who, wrapped in a big mavy cloak, is a familiar figure in the streets of It is only when Admiral Stevens talks of the war days, when he tells of the engagements in which he took part, that his eyes flash with the recollections, and the old fighting

Admiral Stevens's personal bravery, his seeming Indifference to danger, was a matter of wonder and comment to his brother officers and his men. 'As they passed, the admiration of the flagship and the Metacomet was aroused by the sight of Commander Stevens, of the Winnebago, walking quietly, giving his orders, from turret to turret of his unwieldy vessel, directly under the enemy's guns," says Captain Mahan in his account of the battle of Mobile, in the "Gulf and Inland Waters." Rear-Admiral Le Roy writes of this battle: "In my opinion no officer could have exhibited more olness. Commander Stevens was outside of the turrets, herfectly exposed, and as the vessel I commanded was close alongside his vessel, both running for the ram Tennessee, and as my vessel was the faster and more manageable, he cheered me with words of encouragement as I was passing." This was not a single instance; it was Admiral Stevens's constant habit to remain on deck in the very midst of shot and shell. "I liked to see what was going on, and I felt as safe on deck as in the turret." was his simple explanation of this

At the battle of Mobile Captain Stevens commanded the Winnebago. For this engagement he gave up the command of his own vessel, the Oneida, to Captain Mullany, who, having had no opportunity to distinguish himself, volunteered for this service. Toward the close of the battle, as the Tennessee was about to ram the Oneida, which had already been disabled, Commander Stevens interposed his ironclad between them, when the crew of the Oneida leaped as one man to the rail cision would be announced to-day, and the ir and lustily cheered their former captain, who had caved them from destruction-a spontaneous tribute | manifested by the crowd which besieged the doors which has few parallels.

Admiral Stevens inherits his fighting qualities.

of the court was a rush

His father was a distinguished Naval officer, Com- and all the standing room available for spectators ecmmissioned a lieutenant at the age of eighteen | many for his gallantry at the attack upon Black country.

Rock and in the battle of Lake Eric. Congress voted him a medal for his brave conduct, and that the the citizens of Charleston, S. C., presented him with is a direct descendant of William Brewster, of the of the founders of Yale College, was his great- ment among prominent legal authorities and much exploited in Colonial history.

Donough petted and made much of him. His imagination was fed with thrings tales of the sea and of great accomplishment. Brought up in this atmosphere, it is not strange that a passion for the profession in which his father had an unusually brilliant career took possession of the boy. It was much against the wishes of his parents, fancy. As a last resort, Commodore Stevens sent his boy to his uncle in Chicago, hoping that new scenes and new duties would cure him. He remained there for two years, occupying himself in his uncle's business house, hunting, riding and passing the time as best he could on the frontier, but with the longing for the sea growing always stronger and stronger. Finally, realizing the ab-solute impossibility of curing him, Commodore Stevens procured an appointment as midshipman for his son. The delighted lad was at once assigned to the old razee Independence. This vessel was detailed to take George Dallas, our Minister to Russia, and his family to St. Petersburg. It was a wonderful voyage, full of incident and pleasure, and the most ardent expectations of the young midshipman were more than realized.

When they reached England the coronation of Queen Victoria was about to take place. Minister Dallas and some of the officers of the ship went up to London for the ceremony. Mr. Stevens's knowledge of the affair was confined to what he could see about him in the harbor, since, unfortunately, because of some midshipman's pranks, he had lost the privilege of going ashore. But more interesting to him than the coronation of the Queen was the passing of Nelson's flagship, the

At Copenhagen the Independence was welcomed with every possible honor. Guns were fired, bunt-ing was displayed, and the King gave a reception to Minister Dallas and the officers, but young Stevens and his comrades had more satisfaction from the fact that they were anchored near the scene of Nelson's great fights than in the brilliant No middy of that especial time but worshipped the great naval hero and took him for a prototype. At St. Petersburg Minister Dallas was received

with great ceremony. Twelve Russian line of battle-ships met the Independence outside the har-bor at Kronstadt, and escorted her to an anchorage. Shortly after her arrival the Czar Nicholas visited the ship incognito. "The handsomest man I have ever seen," says Admiral Stevens, in speaking of him. "Tall and straight, broad of shoulder and siender of waist, clean limbed and stalwart, one recognized in him at once a distinguished personage. The Czar made a careful examination of the ship, talked to the middles, visited the wardroom, and won everybody on board by his gracious and affable manner."

It was at this time that Admiral Stevens made

It was at this time that Admiral Stevens made the acquaintance of the Car's brother, the Grand-duke Constantine. Years afterward, while in command of the Guerrière, on the Mediteranean, he had an aurice of coree, and when the Grand-duke Alexis visited this country he had the pleasure of entertaining the son of this old acquaintance. The fortnight the independence remained in the Treasury of entertaining the son of this old acquaintance. The fortnight the independence remained in the Treasury of entertaining the son of this old acquaintance. The fortnight the independence remained in the Treasury of entertaining the son of this old acquaintance. The fortnight the independence remained in the Treasury of the treasure of entertaining the son of this old acquaintance. The fortnight the independence remained in the Treasury of the treasure of entertaining the son of this old acquaintance. The fortnight the independence remained in the Treasury of the treasure of entertaining the son of this old acquaintance. The fortnight the independence remained in the Treasury of the treasure of entertaining the son of this old acquaintance. The Cara himself took an especial interest in their entertainment. It was a memorable cruise, Perhaps no midshipmen have ever had a more agreeable introduction to the Navy than those who made their first voyage under these favorable ausgices. Admiral Stevens had in the service that Admiral Stevens had little set-to with the commandant of the fort, which at the time created a great stir and made of the yours officer a lion among his colleagues. The commandant is also asked his Army add, Lieutenant Stevens. Stevens he invited to take a glass of wine after dinner. When it came to the knowledge of Lieutenant Stevens had been afforted the President to his hoat and seen him off for the Rip Raps, were on their way back to the house, when the Colonel, seeing young site was a second to the commonder. Propoling Lieutenant Stevens had seen to the commonder of the understand the circumstances, and I refu

modore, who sent Lieutenant Stevens back to his past with flying colors.

The stand Admiral Stevens took in this affair is characteristic of the man. His devotion to the service has never been questioned, and nothing commove him from a position he believes to be right. Few men have so brilliant a war record, but he made apportunities and took risks before which other men would heshate. The capture of the bark Springbok was a notable instance. Captain Stevens, having suspicions in regard to the cargo of the Springbok, put a prize crew on her and sent her to New York. You mave put your foot in it in regard to the Springbok, said his colleagues when he reached Key West. "I would like to have another chance to put my feet in it, then," said Captain Stevens. The final decision in this cause celebre proved him right. Captain Stevens took the captain of the Springbok that his carge would probably be seized, but the vessel liberated, and this was the decision of the Supreme Court, to which the case was ultimately appealed.

It was during his cruise in the Sonoma that Captain Stevens boarded and searched the Gladiator, while under the convey of the English man-of-war Desperate, an unprecedented thing to have done, and made his famous thirty-four-hour chase of the Florida.

"The only time I felt any fear of capture was "America" will be sung in many public schools

and made his famous thirty-four-hour chase of the Florida.

"The only time I felt any fear of capture was when Tom Stevens was after me in the Sonoma," said Captain Mafft, of the Florida, who was an old friend of Captain Stevens.

Captain Stevens's coolness, courage, wonderful judgment, versatility in resource and skill in execution made him a favorite with his superior officers, and he was selected for extraordinary services, such as the night attack upon Fort Sumter, which he felt from the first to be infeasible, but was yet willing to undertake. Admiral Dahigren, who was responsible for this expedition, says in reference to it: "It failed, but never was more gallantry displayed than in the attempt."

If Admiral Stevens was a favorite with the officers he was a hero to his men, to whom he was friend as well as commander, having their interest and comfort constantly in mind. Only recently Admiral Stevens received a letter from a man who served under him during the war, which he concludes by saying: "I trust you are well and prosperous, and I don't believe the new navy, as they call it, has any one ahead of you in self-possession under fire, nor any captain so well liked by a ship's company."

nder fire, nor any captain so well used by a slip's company."

Admiral Stevens's life since he first joined the lid razee Independence has been full of adventure not incident. In 188, when returning home from is post as naval store-keeper in Honolulu, on the hillan ship Maria Helena, with his wife and eldsty child, he was shipwrecked, and for three nonths they remained on a desert Island. Here hey suffered every possible hardship. On the island here was no wood, water or game. They were ompelled to depend on what they had saved from he wreck for sustenance and were reduced to a child water a day for each person. They were mally taken off by a French sloop and carried ack to Honolulu.

Washington has been Admiral Stevens's home ince his father was in command of the Navy

rich in souvenits of his career, and among most valued is a Bible picked up by George W. alley at one of the palatial homes in the South, ich had been descried by its owners, when he s Admiral Stevens's guest on board the Ottawa the expedition against Port Royal.

NEWS NOTES AT THE CAPITAL.

THE INCOME TAX DECISION NOT YET ANNOUNCED.

MR. CLEVELAND INVITED TO A RECEPTION IN CHICAGO-GOVERNOR M'KINLEY AT THE WHITE HOUSE-A CRANK WHO WANTED

> TO REPLENISH THE GOLD RESERVE JUDGED INSANE.

Washington, April 1.-The income tax case wa not decided by the Supreme Court of the United Thomas Holdrup Stevens, who was were quickly filled, Included in the audience were Colonial fame, and the famous Jabez Hamlin, one | determined to-day, there was an evident disappoint-

great-grandfather. From this ancestor Admiral who have been devoting earnest attention to the constantly in the society of naval officers. The tendance of leading lights in jurisprudence at the heroes of the War of 1812 were his father's inti-Bainbridge, Hull. Stewart and Mac-is petted and made much of him. His The gathering included three Cabinet officers, one

> A committee of Chicago business men, headed by William T. Baker, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and composed of ex-Mayor John A Roche, General George W. Smith, T. W. Harvey, David Kelly and Henry S. Robbins, had half an hour's interview with President Cleveland this morning. They laid before him an invitation signed by over one hundred of the representative business men of Chicago, asking him and Mrs. Cleveland to accept a public non-partisan reception, to be held in Chicago, to express, as the address says, Your deep sense of appreciation of your statesman-like and courageous action in maintaining the financial credit of our Government, and your uncom-promising attitude in favor of the preservation of a sound National currency." The invitation was beautifully engrossed on thick cardboard, and exterior being in blue crushed levant, ornamented with gold. Mr. Robbins, speaking for the delegation, after their talk with the President, said: "We were received very pleasantly, and we explained to the President the non-partisan character of the invitation. We also told him that the business invitation. We also told him that the business men of Chicago heartily approved of the movement—that, while it was intended as a personal compilment to him, it had a still further object in view—the development of an aggressive, sound-money sentiment throughout the West. The Preddent said that he personally appreciated fully the indorsement expressed by the invitation, and realized the importance of the movement in favor of sound money, which he approved, and that he would take the matter under consideration and communicate with us by letter; that if he did not consider the invitation favorably, it would be because of personal and official reasons which he could not see his way to overcome." The delegation left Washington for Chicago on the afternoon train.

this morning to pay his respects to the President. The visit was merely a formal affair. After leaving the White House the Governor called on Senator Sherman. He started for Columbus this evening. The Governor says he has made only three other appointments, one to speak in Ottawa, Kan., one in Atlanta, Ga., and one at some other point, and that representations sent out that he was planning a "swing around the circle" were entirely unjustifiable.

with flags and patriotic emblems. A large portrait



make an address. Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker will sing "America" and other patriotic songs. John Hutchinson, of the Hatchinson family, will sing some of his own congs as a tribute to his lifelong triend. The proceeds of both entertainments will go to the testimental fund for Dr. Smith.

the following account by Dr. Smith of how he came to write "America"

many are, inspect the system of the proofs should, that if he should find in them any features of interest unknown to our public schools nere they might be adopted in the schools of the United States. He found that in the German schools much attention was given to musk, he also found many beooks containing music and songs for children. Returning home, he brought several of these music books, and placed them in the hands of Mr. Lowell Mason, then a noted composer, organist and choir leader. Having himself he knowledge of the German language, he brought them to me at Andover, when I was then studying theology, requesting me, as I should find time, to furnish him translations of the German words, or to write new hymns and songs adapted to the German music.

On a dismal day in February, 1821, looking over one of these books, my attention was drawn to a tune which attracted me by its simple and natural movement and its fitness for children's choirs. Glancing at the German words at the foot of the page. I saw that they were parinted, and I was instantly inspired to write a patrotic hymn of my own.

Setzing a scrap of waste paper, I began to write, and in haif an hour I think the words stood upon it substantially as they are sung toolay. I did not know at the littish the time was the British

In haif an iour I think the words stood upon bottantially as they are sun; to las. I did not at the time that the tune was the British Save the Kirs. I do not share the regret uses who deem it an evil that the national of British and America is the same. On the ary, I deem it a new and beautiful its of union on the mother and the daughter, one furnishments iff, indeed, it is really English; and there the words.

the other the words. It is really English) and I do not propose to write a National hymn. I did not think that I had done so. I laid the song aside, and nearly forgot that I had made it. Some weeks later I sent it to Mr. Mason, and on the following Fourth of July, much to my surprise, he brought it out at a chalters's celebration in the Park Street Church, in Buston, where it was first sung in public.

October 21, 1988; prepared for college at the Ellot | School, and was graduated from Harvard in 1829, being a classmate of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

whose quatrain about him,
"And there's a nice youngster of excellent pith—
Fate tried to conceal him by calling him Smith;
But he shouted a song for the brave and the free,
Just read on his medal, "My Country," of Thee."
Is so well known. In 1812 he was graduated from during his course, in addition to those he had studied in college. He then became a Baptist minisier, and for a time edited "The Baptist Mission-ary Magazine" in Boston. He became paster of a church at Waterville. Me, and at the same time professor of modern languages in Waterville College, now Colby University. In 1842 he accepted the pastorate of the First Haptist Church of Newton, Mass., and for a time edited "The Christian Review." In 1874, and again in 1889, he visited foreign

lands, with his wife, and was the recipient of many courtesies and honors. His published works have been many, and he has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature. Nearly 600 of his poems are now in the hands of a publisher for early issue. He lives in the old home in Newton Centre, Mars, with his honored wife, now more than eighty-two years old, and his declining years are made bright by the love of his friends and the respect of all his countrymen.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The usual monthly meeting of the Young Women's at No. 7 East Fifteenth-st. Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe presided. Mrs. Robert Jaffray, jr., the secretary, read the report of the treasurer, which stated that on March I there was a balance on hand of \$2.515.51; the receipts for the month were \$3,898 31; the expenses, \$3,663 01, leaving a balance on hand April 1 of \$2,751 H. A report from the Margaret Louisa Home was read. It stated that the balance on hand

on March 1 was \$354.37; the receipts were \$8,385.80, and the expenses \$8,433.15, leaving a balance of The number of lodgers admitted during the month was 4%, and the meals served during the month amounted to 36,318, which is the largest number

The Employment Committee reported that there were 263 applicants registered during the month; 201 employers had also registered, while positions

The Needlework Committee stated that 53 new The Needlework Committee stated that 53 new seamstresses had registered during the month, 118 orders were taken, and 355 fancy articles and 31 garments were sold. There are twenty-four classes in all in the needlework department.

A report was also received from W. L. Jackson, manager of the International Exposition of Costumes which was held in Madison Square Garden a few weeks ago. The report stated that the total receipts were \$15.872.50, and the total dispursements \$18.613.50, leaving a deficit of \$2,941. THE COURTS.

CLARENDON HOTEL DECISION.

JUSTICE BEEKMAN RESTORES THE PROPERTY TO THE RECEIVER.

Justice Beckman, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision in the matter of Sarah A. White against Dionis Frankel and Edward S. Lansing, Jr., growing out of the troubles of the Hotel Clarendon, of Brooklyn. The property some time ago passed into the hands of the receiver, Alexander Gullek, being before that held under a lease on the partnership of the defendants. On March 25, 1470, attachments, were such out On March 25 two attachments were sued out against the firm, one by Peter J. Montague and the property. Right was also given to the Sheriff es County to take and levy on the property in th ousted him from the receivership. He says that if this ex-parte order is to stand the whole object for which the receiver was appointed by the court will have been defeated, and that it is impossible that any action such as this would be sanctioned in a

The motion to vacate the order of Justice Brown is therefore granted with costs, the levy made by the Sheriff of Kings County set aside, and the Sheriff directed to restore the property to the receiver. The motions made by the attorneys for the at-

taching creditors to confirm the order are denied with costs.

AGAINST THE INSURANCE COMPANY. JUDGE PRYOR MAKES SOME POINTED REMARKS REGARDING A CERTAIN CLASS OF CORPORATIONS.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas vesterday rendered a decision in the case of Mary Association. The decision was against the company, and Judge Pryor, who wrote the opinion, used some exceedingly strong language regarding a practice said to be in vogue among a certain class of so-called "industrial" life insurance com panies, such as issue policies to poor people and charge a weekly premium. It appears, he said, that these companies sometimes have a nice little clause making the agent of the company the agen of the insured, in making application to the com-Then, if there are any false statements in years, and then, because of false statements in the application, the company refused to pay the amount of the policy. The company alleged that their agent became the woman's agent, and tha filling out the application. The daughter's sur-was thrown out of the City Court on this account and the General Term of that court sustained this lecision.

In his opinion, Judge Pryor says that the City fourt dismissed the case under a "misapprehension." That misapprehension is cleared up, the adgment of the City Court reversed, and a new rial ordered, costs to ablde the event.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. A NOVEL POINT UNDER THE LAW OF GENERAL

AVERAGE-A MURDERER'S SENTENCE CON-

ter prevailing. The question in the case, Justice Gray said, was whether the scuttling of the ship ler the circumstances was such a sacrifice for tion toward the loss on the cargo. He announced five by the master of the vessel, but a compulsory sacrifice by the part authorities, and that the law of general average did not obtain. The judgment of the court below (the Creuit Court for the Southern District of New-York) that the claim for general average should be sustained was reversed. Southern District of New-York of the claim for general average should be sustained was reversed.

sof the court below (the Creuit Court for the Southern Instrict of New-York) that the claim for general average should be sustained was reversel, and the case remanded with instructions to dismits the claim, and for further proceedings in accordance with the opinion. Justices Brown and Harlan dissented, holding that the action of the port authorities was in effect the act of the master, they being in command of the vessel under the law and the maritime rules applicable to the charter, and that the vessel's owners were properly responsible for their proportion of loss.

August Bergmann, convicted of murder in Norris County, N. J., and sentenced to death, must die So the Supreme Court said to-day in an opinion read by Justice Harlan in the matter of his appeal from the judgment of the United States Circuit Court for New-Jersey, refusing to issue a writ of habeas corpus for his release from the custody of Edimund A. Bocker, sheriff. Bergmann's attorneys alleged that he was tried under a form of indictinent repayment to the Federal Constitution in that it deprived him of his life without due process of law also local to the courts of the State erred in refusing to issue a writ of error and stay the execution of sentence. There was no error in his, the Court said, and there was no ground for interference by Federal courts by writ of habeas corpus. The refusal of the Circuit Court said, and there was no ground for interference by Federal courts by writ of habeas corpus. The refusal of the Circuit Court said, and there was no ground for interference by Federal courts by writ of habeas corpus. The refusal of the Circuit Court said, and there was no ground for interference by Federal courts by writ of habeas corpus. The refusal of the Circuit Court said to decrease and cine the courts of habeas corpus of the State erred in refusal of the Circuit Court said to decrease and cine the courts of the State erred in refusing to issue a writ of error and stay the care and the central counties of the period with the courts of th

good and not open to the objection made. It was also contended that the courts of the State erred in refusing to issue a writ of error and stay the execution of sentence. There was no error in this, the Court said, and there was no ground for interference by Pederal courts by writ of habeaus corpus. The refusal of the Crustic Court so to dwas therefore affirmed.

The case of William Tregea against the Hoard of Directors of the Molesto Irrigation District of California was argued before the Supreme Court isst fail, and a decision has been expected at any time since them. Today however, Chief Justice Philler announced that the case had been restored to the docket for reargument, and assigned for hearing to the second Monday of next term. This indicates a division of the court on the question involved. In the State, and the authority of trustees acting the reander to issue bonds.

Indian—The season and With it farm work, is in that State, and the authority of trustees acting thereander to issue bonds.

Indian—The season and Elem Perce against James A Frace, from the Supreme Court is the angeling and the supreme court of the State of Washington, Justice Price and Elem Perce against James A Prace, from the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, Justice Price and Elem Perce against James A Prace, from the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, Justice Price and Elem Perce against James A Prace, from the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, Justice Price and Elem Perce against James A Prace, from the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, Justice Price and Elem Perce against James A Prace, from the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, Justice Price and Elem Perce against James A Prace, from the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, Justice Price and Elem Perce against James A Prace, from the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, Justice Price, and the Perce of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Find Circuit Court for the Northern District of Find Circuit Court for the Northern Di

John H. Calvin's solt to restrain the city of Jacksonville, Fla., from insuing bonds in the sum of
\$1,000,000 has failed. The Supreme Court, in an
opinion read to-day by Justice Shiras, dismissed the
writ of error sued out by Calvin to review the action
of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of
Florida, on the ground that it had no jurisdiction
of the case. The Circuit Court dismissed Calvin's
hill for the same reason

GILMORE ADJUDGED IN CONTEMPT. Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, has granted an order fining Edward G. Gilmore, the theatrical manager, \$78.45, and adjudging him guilty of contempt of court because of hie neglect

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

appear. Unless it is paid his commitment will follow

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. 2031 2260 050 2452 2784 2835 2836 2837 284 1981 987 999 991 5932 5574 1871 Clear Court Part IV Before Lawrence, J. Causes to rom Part III for trial. Clear Court General Term Before Sedgwick, C. J. and McAdam, JJ. Appeal from order S. Ap in Judgments, Nos. 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16,

Court-Trial Term-Part I-Adjourned until April 8 Court Trial Term Part II-Adjourned for the

perior Court Trial Term Part III—Before Dugro, J.—
c on, No. 994. O Brien vs. Benner. No day calendar,
c on, No. 994. O Brien vs. Benner. No day calendar,
crogate's Caurt-Chambers-Before Fitzgerald. S.—
crogate's Caurt-Chambers-Before
Caurt-Chamber

mmon Pleas Trial Term Part III Before Giegerich, anies to be sent from Part I for trial. Clear, mmon Pleas Equity Term Hefore Bischoff, Jr., J.-11, 19, 42, 53, 82, 62, 7, 44, 18, 28, 29, 85, Case get Special Term-Hefore Van Wyck, J.-Mov Court-Trial Term-Farts I, II, III and IV-Ad-ed until Wednosday, April 3. REFEREES APPOINTED.

United States Trust Company vs. Freudenthal Sidney By Barrett, J. Rushing vs. Union Pipe and Conduit Company-J.

By Beekman, J. d vs. Dolano-Peter B. Olney, plo, etc., vs. National Benefit Society-William G. Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company-Joseph P. Common Pleas.

er of Barnum-Charles A. Runk. By Gildersleeve, J. Wise (two cases)—Edward Jacobs. RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON THE CONDI-TIONS FOR MARCH.

A LATE SEASON IN THE SOUTH AND AN EARLY ONE IN THE NORTHWEST-DROUTH IN WHEAT STATES.

Washington, April 1.-The Weather Bureau reday. Following is a synopsis of the reports for the tates covering the crop conditi

writt of error sued out by Calvin to review the action of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Plorida, on the ground that it had no jurisdiction of the case. The Circuit Court dismissed Calvin's hill for the same reason.

The other decisions announced were as follows:

No. 212—The Guif, Colorado and Santa Fe Railland Review of Company, plaintiff in error, against J. H. Shane. In error to the United States Court for the Indian Territory. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 788—James A. Carr, administrator, etc., plaintiff in error, against William Nichols. In error to the Supreme Court for the State of Missouri. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 288—Hiram Barney, late collector, etc., plaintiff in error, against Alexander Rickard et al., executors, etc. In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Judgment reversed with cost and cause remanded, with a discretion to award a new trial. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The day call for to-morrow will be as follows: Nos. 240, 243, 245, 247, 217, 250, 251, 253, 255 and 258.

Americans visiting London will find at Nos. 13

and 14 Old Bond-st. tonsorial parlors which are fitted up in luxurious and sumptuous style. There are also at the same place attractive rooms for of proceedings to collect taxes on his personal property. Gilmore was assessed on his personal property for the purpose of taxation for the year 1822 at 33,000. He paid no attention to the matter, and no expense has been spared by Mr. Truefit to maintain the reputation that has always been held by his house since its establishment in 1812, and which gained for the house the name of "the only original Truefit."

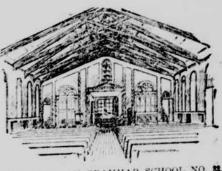
NEW-YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

XXVIII.

AN ATTRACTIVE BUILDING IN THE TWEN-TIETH WARD.

SOME FACTS ABOUT GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 33-ITS GOOD FEATURES AND ITS DEFECTS.

Another of New-York's public schools which is ndebted to Judge Nelson J. Waterbury for the attractiveness of its architecture and the excellent arrangement of its rooms is Grammar School No. 33. in Twenty-eighth-st., between Ninth and Tenth aves. Judge Waterbury in his day was greatly interested in the public schools, and devoted much of his time and influence while he was a school trustee of the Twentieth Ward to securing the best possible of the New York and Market He gave his page 201 ble schoolhouses for his district. He gave his personal attention to the minutest details in the erection of ail school buildings in his ward, and some of the



ASSEMBLY ROOM GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. SL

notable features of their architecture are due to his care. One of the most interesting features of Grammar School Eudding No. 23 is its assemblyroom on the top floor. It is a room 75x90 feet. The ceiling on both sides clants upward to the ridgepole, while the supporting timbers are exposed to view and are handsomely finished and varnished. On the rear wall of this arsembly-room are four panels nainted black, on which are the following texts in sold letters: "Honor thy father and thy mother." "Thou shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart." Thou shall not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," and "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

This building was erected in 1857, and on the first school day in January of the following year it was pened. It was built in the most substantial maner, as shown by its excellent state of preservation orday.

opened. It was built in the most substantial ner, as shown by its excellent state of preservation ner, as shown by its excellent state of preservation today.

The building, however, is in need of a thorough overhauling. Much of the woodwork has not been painted since the school was opened. The light on the lower floors also has been impaired by the erection of tail buildings in the neighborhood, but as compared with that in most other old schoolhouses it is good. An annex has been erected on the four adjoining lots to the west of the school in Twenty-eighth-st, so that No. 33 has an imposing frontage of 20 feet in this street. In building the annex, however, the great mistake of not leaving a sufficiently large playground between the two buildings was made. This has resulted in poor light in the rooms on the lower floors of the two buildings facing each other.

Owing to the inimical attitude of recent Tammany buildic officials toward public schools, the street in front of this school has not been covered with asphalt, although the school trustees of this ward have made repeated applications for it. There is considerable traffic in this street, and it seems to be the peculiar delight of drivers of iron coal carts to pass this school. The building has a frontage of 20 feet in the street, and a passing cart causes nearly half the school to suspend exercises for the time being.

This school has only two departments, a girls and a primary, there being 800 publis in the former and about 1000 in the latter. Miss Clara M. Edmonds has been principal of the girls department many years, and her first assistants are Mrs. Amanda M. Putney. Mrs. Julia A. Birdseye and Miss Margaretta Culbert. Miss Eliza Hoffmann is at the heed of the primary department.

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